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TERMS FOR SURRENDER REPORTEDLY CONCLUDED

Document Said Signed at 21st Army Headquarters by Von Friedburg and Montgomery

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—The surrender terms involving the 1,000,000 men of the German Army in Denmark, Holland and northwest Germany was reportedly signed today at 8 a.m. at the field headquarters of the 21st Main Army of the anti-Axis by Field Marshal Montgomery, Deputy Commander in France representing General Dwight Eisenhower and by German army representative Fleet Admiral Von Friedburg, according to a London dispatch.

Admiral Von Friedburg was appointed to his post of Commander-in Chief of the Navy simultaneously with the appointment of Grand Admiral Doenitz as leader and is at the same time an army general.

The signing was completed in five minutes and with this the fate of the German army was placed in the hands of the anti-Axis army.

Urged to Remain Calm

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 4.—An appeal to the German people to keep calm "in the last hours of the war" was broadcast today by the Wilhelmshaven radio, one of the last continental transmitters still in German hands.

Both the Bremen and Wilhelmshaven radios announced that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Germany's new Fuehrer "had conferred with Josef Terboven, German Commissioner in German-occupied Norway, and Werner Best, German Ambassador to Denmark.

The broadcasts said that Doenitz gave the two men "personel orders for the future."

The Wilhelmshaven announcement said:

"Our troops have been compressed into a small area and to spare further bloodshed and destruction, the high command has taken appropriate measures. These measures can be carried out only in accordance with responsible authorities and further orders can be given, in view of the situation, only hour by hour.

"This means a great strain on the population, but it is in the interests of all to remain calm and to maintain discipline and order. Only by the exclusion of unrest is there hope of achieving the best for our country. Unrest means chaos, and chaos means ruin. Therefore, unrest will be suppressed by every means.

"For six years, our troops have been fighting bravely. Now let us be united in the last hours of the war."

LANDS REINFORCEMENTS

Tarakan Invaders Preparing to Launch Offensive

By K. KAWAMURA and Y. YOSHIDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 4.—No spectacular progress was witnessed in the war situation yesterday on Tarakan Island, but the fact that the enemy has been landing tanks and troops continuously indicates that plans are being made to launch an offensive.

The enemy warships which approached the Lingkas coast, directing furious fire on the island, were counterattacked by the Japanese who sank three minesweepers and heavily damaged another. Most of the remaining vessels fled from the scene of the operation.

Ever alert and keeping a close watch on the enemy, the Japanese conducted shock attacks on the night of May 2, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Relieved of Welfare Post

Domei

BANGKOK, May 4.—The Government of Thailand decided at its Cabinet meeting on May 2 to relieve Justice Minister Nai Cit Sithamma Thibet Na Songkhla of the post of Welfare Minister concurrently held by him and to appoint Interior Minister Captain Bung Supha Chalasai to the additional post of Welfare Minister.

U.S. Submarine Lost

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the submarine, Swordfish, is overdue and presumed lost, according to a Washington dispatch. The Swordfish carried a complement normally of about 65 officers and men. It was launched on April 1, 1939.

Ambassador Hidaka Reportedly Captured By Guerillas in Italy

Domei

ZURICH, May 4.—Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, is reported to have been captured by Italian guerillas before he could reach the Swiss frontier, according to information received by the Swiss Government authorities today. Ambassador Hidaka left his hiding place near Lake Garda in the suburb of Milan for the Swiss frontier, as the situation in Italy assumed a sudden turn for the worse, and had not been heard of since.

SPAIN STILL UNDECIDED ON HANDING OVER LAVAL

Paris Ired at Franco's Refusal; May Demand Extradition Of Former Premier

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—The French Government is beginning to lose patience with Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco over the question of Pierre Laval, former French Premier, who is at present held in Spain, according to a Paris dispatch.

It is learned from reports that Madrid is now hesitating to hand Laval to French authorities and to talk about delivering him to the anti-Axis as a general war criminal meet with no favor in Paris.

If the position is not cleared up to the satisfaction of France within the next 24 hours, Paris shall demand Laval's extradition without further delay. Should this be refused the French Government is prepared to exert stronger diplomatic pressure, the report said.

U.S. Asks Laval's Arrest

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—The arrest of Pierre Laval, former French Premier, by the Spanish Government was ordered by Joseph C. Grew, U. S. Undersecretary of State, who issued the order to Spanish Chief of State, General Francisco Franco, it was revealed in Washington today.

It is still not known whether Laval will be turned over to France or the Allied Crime Commission by the Spanish authorities.

Grew, acting as Secretary of State, also announced that Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Spain, upon hearing of Laval's arrival in Barcelona immediately requested the Spanish Foreign Office to order Laval's departure at once or should Laval refuse to leave that he be locked up.

Grew added that General Franco had already decided to take these measures and Laval, seeking refuge in Spain has been interned by the Spanish Government in Montjuich fortress above Barcelona harbor.

LESS GOLD FOR CHUNGKING

U.S. Cuts Supply as Bullion Flows Into Black Market

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—The United States Government, which had supplied considerable gold bullion in order to combat the inflation in Chungking-controlled territory, has commenced to reduce the supply of gold bullion to the Chungking Regime, according to a New York dispatch. Today's News Week says, "The Chungking Regime has asked the United States Treasury Department for the shipment to Chungking of a considerable part of the Chungking capital in the United States. The Treasury Department did not give a very favorable answer to this request, because most of the large amount of gold bullion shipped to Chungking in the past flowed into the black market and was used for money speculation hence was found to have been of little or no use toward the prevention of Chungking's inflation."

N.Y. Profiteers Active

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—The New York City and War Food Administration meat inspectors today blocked 32 entrances into New York in a search for black market meat and seized six trucks containing some carcasses without the required Government inspection stamps, a New York dispatch said today.

Anglo-Turk Port Signed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—A commercial agreement was signed between England and Turkey by representatives of these two countries according to a London dispatch.

WEHRMACHT RESISTANCE IN NORTH GERMANY ENDS

New Fuehrer Doenitz Reported Negotiating With Field Marshal Montgomery

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 4.—German resistance in northern Germany has collapsed, a Reuters dispatch said today. The British troops have made a firm link with the Soviet forces on the Baltic front and Marshal Stalin in his order of the day yesterday disclosed this new link-up took place at Wismer, 30 miles east of Luebeck.

Hamburg has surrendered and is being occupied by the British 2nd army and this morning it was reported that British troops had crossed the Danish frontier. The German High Command has declared Kiel and Flensburg as "open cities."

Meanwhile to the south, the American 9th army has joined with the Russians at three places southeast and northeast of Wittenbergs, the report added.

A report from Stockholm quoting from two sources, but for which there is no direct confirmation, said that British Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery and Admiral Karl Doenitz, new German Fuehrer, are meeting at Kiel or Aabenraa. It said that Werne Best, German Minister in Denmark, Terboven, German Commissioner in Norway, and General Lindemann, German Commander-in-Chief in Denmark are also attending the meeting.

Bast is reported to have told Doenitz that he cannot answer for the loyality of the German troops in Denmark and recommended capitulation. Terboven is reported to have flown to Jutland after discussions on the Norwegian situation with Quisling in Lillehammer. The morale of the German troops in Norway is better than of those in Denmark, but Terboven fears the effect on them of total collapse in Germany and capitulation in Denmark.

Von Kleist Surrenders

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—Field Marshal Paul Lundwin Ewald von Kleist, Commander of the Wehrmacht's A army group, has surrendered himself to the 26th infantry division of the American 3rd army, it was announced today, according to a Paris dispatch.

Von Kleist, the man who engineered the 1940 breakthrough in France, was taken on April 25, but the announcement of his surrender was delayed.

Germans Lay Down Arms

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—The German high command communique broadcast from Copenhagen tonight said "The German troops in the Meckelburg area have after heavy fighting forced their way to the western bank of the River Elbe into the zone occupied by the British and American troops and have there laid down their arms."

Resist in Czechoslovakia

Domei

ZURICH, May 4.—Reuters special correspondent with the American 3rd army reported today that Germany's last fighting force in the central European zone is estimated to consist of some 2,500,000 men in elements of 55 divisions south of Berlin. He predicted that the last battles of the war are likely to be fought in Czechoslovakia now almost completely encircled by the Soviet and American armies.

A gap of 70 miles along the southern borders of Czechoslovakia separates the two anti-Axis armies and through it German convoys are streaming into Austria as General Patton's troops are reported to be within three miles of Linz. The 3rd army troops who have crossed into Czechoslovakia north of the Danube report stiff opposition in the first real fighting encountered since Patton launched his Danube offensive.

In this area the Germans have the advantage of excellent defensive positions in the mountain ranges now whipped by snow.

Mass Surrender Reported

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—General Eisenhower today said that the Germans were beaten in the land, sea and air and announced that all German forces in Holland and northwestern Germany and Denmark, including the Frisian islands and Heligoland, have surrendered to the Commander-in-Chief of the 21st army group, according to a Paris dispatch.

This is to include all naval ships in these areas. These forces are to lay down their arms and to surrender unconditionally. All hostilities on land, on sea and in the air by the German forces in the above area are to cease at 8 a.m. (British double summer time) on Saturday, May 5.

General Eisenhower's announcement ended the uncertainty of several hours in which various reports had told of surrender negotiations on the Danish frontier and the cessation of hostilities in Holland.

German troops in northwest Germany are commanded by General Ernest von Busch and troops in Denmark are estimated at 110,000 including 25,000 marines and other naval forces and 17,000 airmen with ground staffs.

Other personalities affected by the surrender are: Eric Scavenius, Prime Minister of Denmark; Dr. Werner Best, German Plenipotentiary in Denmark; Arthur Seyss Inquart, German Commissioner in Holland; Colonel General Georg Lindemann, German Commander in Denmark.

Her Majesty Graciously Worships Warrior Souls at Yasukuni Shrine

Her Majesty the Empress was gracious enough to pay a visit to the Yasukuni Shrine on Saturday and to worship the enshrined souls there, including the newly-deified heroes who had fallen for the cause of the country. Her Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. in a motorcar, wherein Viscountess Takeko Hoshina, Chief Lady-in Waiting, was permitted to ride. Marquis Tadataka Hirohata Lord Steward, and other high officials accompanied the Imperial limousine.

The Imperial car arrived in front of the Worship Hall of the Yasukuni Shrine amid the playing of the national anthem "Kimigayo" and the respectful salutes of Lieutenant General Kaneshiro Shibayama, War Vice-Minister on behalf of the War Minister, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and other high officers.

General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Shrine, leading the way, Her Imperial Majesty proceeded to the adytum in the Main Hall and worshipped the enshrined souls, graciously offering branches of the sacred trees.

AMERICA DENIES CHARGES BY SOVIETS ON PRISONERS

Protests Regarding Treatment Entirely Groundless, Says Washington

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—The U.S. State Department today denied the charges of the Soviet Committee for the Repatriation of War Prisoners concerning the treatment of Soviet prisoners by the U.S. military authorities, a Washington dispatch says. The Soviet authorities protested that the U.S. authorities were not keeping to the letter of the agreement concluded at Crimea between the British, U.S. and Soviet Governments. The U.S. answer follows in brief:

"The head of the Soviet Committee for the Repatriation of War Prisoners has protested that the U.S. Government has broken the conditions of the agreement reached between the U.S., British and Soviet Governments at Crimea concerning the repatriation of British, American and Soviet prisoners of war. The protests are entirely groundless, the reasons being as follows:

"1. During the war operations in France, the U.S. forces rendered special treatment to men taken prisoner by the Germans who declared themselves to be Soviet citizens, treating them as citizens of the Anti-Axis nations.

"2. It was revealed that, of the prisoners of war taken to the U.S. in the earlier part of the campaign in France, before the present measures were decided, about 4,300 were Soviet citizens. The U.S. Government authorities immediately transferred these men to a separate, special camp. The Soviet Government shipped these men home speedily as soon as shipping facilities were available.

"3. With the progress of the hostilities, the U.S. forces freed Soviet citizens held prisoner by the German forces as well as many Soviet citizens employed by the German forces. The U.S. Government, despite the difficult conditions, exerted itself to send the Soviet citizens and the citizens of all other Anti-Axis nations back to their respective countries.

"From the above, the U.S. Government may state definitely that the Yalta agreement has been observed both in text and in spirit. In accordance with the request of the Soviet Government, the U.S. Government sent back to the Soviet Union all Soviet prisoners with the exception of eight men who were hospitalized.

"Furthermore, there are 118 other prisoners of war in the U.S. who are clearly Soviet citizens; but they are being treated as German prisoners because they fought the U.S. forces, dressed in Soviet uniforms. They are being confined in the U.S. as security against the U.S. prisoners in the hands of the German forces.

"We have heard nothing as to 800 Soviet officers said to be interned in the U.S.. We have notified General Vasiliev, the Soviet representative at London, concerning the three prisoners' camps in the British Isles, so that he is now inspecting the camps. Fruthermore, the British Government has been giving the Soviet Government detailed reports on the aforementioned internment camps since January 1945."

POLISH INCLUSION AT S.F. SUPPORTED BY CHUNGKING

Ta Kung Pao Reveals Deep Regret That Poland Is Kept Out Of United Nations Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—It is a matter of deep regret that Poland is unable to participate in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, but we hope that before the conference ends a Polish delegation will join in its discussions, declared the Ta Kung Pao, official Chungking news organ in its editorial entitled "Poland and Argentina."

Referring to Argentina, the editorial emphasized that the Chinese 'simply cannot sympathize with her. Since the Mukden Incident in 1931, the Ta Kung Pao recalls, Argentina has been supporting the Japanese. At the League of Nations, Argentina always tried to make trouble for the Chinese. Furthermore, she even recognized the so-called government of Manchoukuo.

After the outbreak of the European war her sympathies always have been with the Axis. She even helped the Axis, the Ta Kung Pao asserts. However, if Argentina is really sincere in her intentions, now that she has declared war on the Axis, the Ta Kung Pao states, "we will welcome her to join the ranks of the United Nations."

The question of Poland, the editorial continued, was threshed out at the Yalta Conference among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. From what has been published with regard to the decision on the Polish question at Yalta, we are able to detect where the hits were. But from the Chinese point of view it is regretful that Poland is kept out of the United Nations Conference.

Poland was the first victim of Nazi aggression in Europe, continued the editorial. She has undergone tremendous suffering in more than five years of war during which time her armed forces and civilian population struggled admirably. Now that the United Nations are having a conference to plan a world peace organization, it is truly regretful that Poland cannot take part in the discussions.

Argentina Must Prove Sincerity

The position of the United States representatives is to the effect that Argentina ought to prove she can be a good neighbor before she gets anything more than bare admission to the San Francisco conference, said another San Francisco report. Argentina was a late entry into the war and was invited only on Monday to attend the conference after sharp opposition from Foreign Commissar Molotov of the Soviet Union.

According to the Associated Press, the position of the United States regarding Argentina became evident while the Soviet Union was giving her support toward a particular voting formula. The Soviets favor a voting formula which would prevent a bloc of 21 American republics, including Argentina, from swaying the conference decisions.

Wavell Still in England

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—It has been officially learned from London tonight that Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, has not so far decided upon any date for his return to India. Reports of his leaving England are, therefore, without foundation. Informed circles said that Wavell will return to India when official business in Britain—still occupying the Viceroy—is completed.

Auchinleck Visiting London

Domei

LISBON, May 4—General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in London today and was met by General Sir Mosley Mayne, Military Secretary of the India Office, according to a London dispatch.

U.S. PROPOSES CHANGES OF DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN

Stassen Outlines 9 Points at S.F. Meet; Acts as Spokesman for N. American Body

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—The United States Government proposed drastic changes in the Dumbarton Oaks plan when Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, who is one of the American delegates to the United Nations Conference of International Organization outlined his plans today before the conferees, according to a San Francisco report.

Stassen said that the charter as outlined at Dumbarton Oaks could be strengthened by the recognition of the cardinal principles of justice, international law, human rights and the Atlantic Charters for freedom.

Stresses Nine Proposals

Stassen, who acted as the official spokesman for the North American delegation, stressed the following nine points:

1. An international organization functioning in keeping with the principles of justice.
2. Clarification of the Dumbarton Oaks plan so that the world organization shall function in keeping with and to assist in the development of international law.
3. Development and safe-guarding of human rights.
4. Peaceful change of world conditions.
5. A definite system of trusteeship for weak or strategic territories.
6. A system to facilitate amending the charter to meet postwar conditions.
7. To modernize the world court making it an integral part of the organization.
8. Incorporation into the charter of specific provisions of the Atlantic Charter.
9. A declaration of cultural objectives in the (Chungking proposed) portion of the Dumbarton Oaks charter.

Under the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the Council of Five Permanent Powers, namely, the United States, Soviet Union, France, Chungking and Britain would have the right to call off security process anytime they hope to prevent a breach if the peace fails. A negative vote by one of the powers could not function.

This plan was especially based on (1) that the nations which have the armies should have most of the authorities in deciding how to use them and (2) that the big Powers must confer on all important actions if they are to avoid trouble among themselves.

Belgian Plan Bared

One change in the system is formally proposed by Belgium. Under the Belgian plan, a big Power could veto the use of force only when that force was to be employed in its own region. Other smaller nations want to put peace keeping on a more regional basis than in the Dumbarton Oaks plan. The United States is seeking to promote the creation of a world-wide security system and to set them into such regional organizations as the Pan-American systems without allowing the development of regional bloc. Sixteen American amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plans are scheduled for announcement soon.

With a week of plenary sessions and speech-making out of the way, the conference today got down to its first day of real work in the construction of a World Security Plan.

The four major working commissions charged with the responsibility of evolving a plan to preserve peace held their first meeting to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks proposals together with suggested changes and amendments.

Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who is president of the General Assembly Commission emerged from this morning's meeting of his group to announce that its preliminary work for the future had been agreed upon. Smuts said that the four committees which will function under his commission had been constituted and added "we are set to go so that there will be no further loss of time."

Approved in London

Thursday's meeting of the Big Five is believed to have devoted discussion on the proposals submitted for governing the administration of the mandated territories. It is understood that it has been approved in London and are being discussed with other Commonwealth nations before being communicated to the United States.

The trusteeship topic was highlighted today by the arrival in San Francisco of three United States senators who flew to confer with the American delegation on the question. The senators were Harry E. Byrd of Virginia, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire (Republican), and James O. Eastland of Mississippi (Democrat), all members of the Senate Military Naval Affairs Committee.

Meanwhile, fast moving events from the European theater have already brought out the announcement that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov is needed at his desk in Moscow and that he will return in a few days. The Soviet official is expected to stay only until the work of the four major commissions is well underway. Heads of other European countries have also indicated their desire to return to their capital as soon as possible, but Stettinius is trying desperately to keep the foreign ministers in San Francisco as long as possible.

16,964 Men Are Lost By U.S. Army and Navy In Okinawa Till May 2

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—Losses of the American forces in the Okinawa operations were announced by Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters today as follows, according to an Omiyajima dispatch: Navy losses in men up till 12 midnight, May 2, numbered 5,551 while the loss of men from the army and the marine corps in the land operations on the main Okinawa island and surrounding islands up till 12 midnight April 23 totaled 11,413.

B-29 BOMBERS CONTINUE RAIDS ON KYUSHU AREA

50 Appear on Friday; 10 Enemy Aircraft Drop Mines Into Kammon Sea

More than 10 B-29's appearing singly flew over the Kammon Sea area from the Bungo Channel at about 12:30 a.m. on Friday and after dropping mines from a low altitude fled shortly after 2 a.m.

At 8:30 a.m. the same day Kyushu was again raided by about 50 B-29's of which more than 30 penetrated Oita and vicinity in several echelon formations from the southeastern part of Ashizuri Point. After bombing Oita and Saiki and its environs the raiders fled by way of the Bungo Channel to the southeast.

The remaining 20-odd B-29's, divided into two echelon formations appeared from the direction of Tanegashima and penetrated through the southern tip of the Satsuma Peninsula to Omura. After dropping bombs the enemy fled from the neighborhood of Chikushi Bay and Satsuma Peninsula to the southeast.

Of the planes that raided Kyushu on Thursday Japanese Air Defense Units in repulsing the enemy far out to the sea southwest of Shikoku downed two and inflicted damage on six while the results ascertained up to 2 a.m. Friday included two planes downed and one damaged besides two others damaged by A.A. gunfire.

Shortly after 11 p.m. on Thursday 15 B-29's appeared from the direction of the Kii Peninsula with three more B-29's coming in from the Kii Channel. After circling over Osaka Bay where they dropped mines the raiders fled southward from the Kii Channel. Some bombs were dropped on Kobe also, but hardly any damage was sustained.

Also at about the same hour, five enemy planes penetrated the mainland from the southwestern part of Kochi Prefecture and, after flying over the Bungo Channel, Suwa Strait and the western part of Yamaguchi Prefecture, they fled from the vicinity of Ashizuri Point, apparently dropping mines.

Then a little after 6 a.m. on Friday one B-29 flew northward from the southwestern tip of Kochi toward Hiroshima, northern Onomichi and the western part of Kagawa Prefecture and fled by way of the southeastern part of Tokushima Prefecture. Following this more than 30 B-29's in three waves raided Matsuyama and the northern part of Wakayama Prefecture from about 7:10 to 8:40 a.m. and after dropping bombs fled to the south. Eleven of these 30 B-29's, however, penetrated the Western Military District by way of the Bungo Channel about 9 a.m.

Yamazaki Made S.M.R. Head

Motomiki Yamazaki, Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, was appointed President of the rail concern Saturday, it was announced by the Government the same day.

NIPPON COUNTERATTACKS UNLEASHED ON OKINAWA

Land, Sea and Air Forces Simultaneously Launch Furious Blows on Enemy

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Completing all necessary steps for large-scale counteroffensive operations, the Imperial Japanese Forces in the southern sector of the main Okinawa Island, who have since April 26, been smashing every fresh offensive of the American invasion troops, are now engaging in vigorous counterattacking battles and are inflicting devastating losses on the enemy.

In coordination with the development of the ground battle, Special Attack Air Corps of the Japanese Army and Navy, acting in unison with other air units, are deliberately attacking the U.S. task forces, as well as war vessels, in the area around the main Okinawa Island throwing the enemy into turmoil. In consequence, the enemy's fleet bombardment against the main Okinawa Island has been greatly harassed and is decreasing.

Invaders Slashed Back

By H. HARADA, K. KOJIMA and H. HIDAKA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED FRONT BASE, May 3.—For over 40 days, our garrison forces on the main Okinawa island have been fighting six enemy divisions. The Japanese are firmly holding their front line positions under continuous shelling from enemy warcraft and air attacks by day and night. The Fujioka Corps and the Wada Corps of the Okinawa garrison forces, which were mentioned in dispatches, and other Japanese forces, all units of the special attack forces, are bleeding the enemy in fierce close-fighting attacks.

Fearing our close-quarters attacks and because of their long supply routes and losses of 600 men killed or wounded daily, the enemy is engaging in cautious tactics, refraining from throwing any great body of men into the battle-lines, and keeping the greater part of their men at their landing points or halfway bases, and placing only from 300 to 500 men on the fighting lines with from 70 to 80 light tanks. They are now engaging in storming tactics.

The Japanese Forces, entrenched along a line running from Yafuso, north of Naha, to Nishiharamura in Nakagami-gun, via Maeda hamlet, Urasoemura and Okinaga hamlet, north of Shuri, are drawing the enemy close to their lines and launching sudden slashing assaults. Thus are they inflicting increasing losses in men on the enemy, a matter which the enemy fears most. Sounds of the enemy shelling, the Japanese slashing attacks and of explosions over the sea are intermixed. The bright color of the Okinawa "teigo" blossoms is further dyed with blood as the fierce, deadly fighting continues to rage in the southern part of the main Okinawa island.

Enemy Forces Nailed Down

The enemy forces which landed in the Nakagami area of the main Okinawa island, are moving southward from the North and Central air field toward Shuri. The spearhead of the enemy forces is five kilometers from Shuri and has reached a line extending from Nafuso to [illegible] via Maeda and Okinaga. The enemy is trying to move down from four directions, but has been nailed to his present line by the fierce counterattacks of the Japanese Forces, according to a cable to the Asahi from an undisclosed front base dated May 4.

On the other hand, the enemy has completed the construction of a battery on Kamiyama Island, west of Keise Island, and has commenced firing in the direction of Naha and Shuri. The enemy is assisting the offensive operations of the forces in the Shuri area by a continuous shelling. Our forces are continuing their fierce attacks with resulting bloody fighting. Especially on the eastern promotory of Iyejima Island, our shock attack forces are gaining good war results, slashing their way into the enemy positions.

At the Central airfield the enemy had 60 small-type planes today, while there were about 80 enemy planes, including six large-type planes, at the North airfield. This shows only the slightest increase in the enemy air force on these fields since the latter part of last month and proves that the enemy is being hard-pressed by the Japanese control of the air. The enemy seaplane base in the Kerama Islands has only about 40 large-type amphibian planes at the most, there being but from 15 to 20 seaplanes there [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

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SMALL NATIONS DEMAND MORE POWER AT S.F. MEET

Desire Fair Representation on International Security Council of Organization

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—The battle of little Powers versus big Powers continues in San Francisco. According to a San Francisco dispatch yesterday, the "Big Four" stood firm against attempts by small Powers to increase their influence in the International Security Council as planned in the Dumbarton Oaks agreement.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius who met several times throughout the day worked steadily through a large number of amendments to the Dumbarotn Oaks plan and as anticipated by the end of today they should have broadly determined their attitude to them.

The report added that the big Powers are also resisting firmly the proposals of small Powers to increase the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 14. They are reported in well informed circles to be generally agreed that the enlargement of the council would make it unwieldly and unable to discharge its duties promptly.

Big Four Adamant

The "Big Four" is also reported to be determined to resist any variation of the Yalta decisions on the so-called veto rights of the "Big Five" in the work of the International Security Council. It is believed, however, one of the amendments to be submitted by the United Kingdom delegation and backed by nations of the British Commonwealth will seek to give a larger voice of the "little Powers" in the work of the social and economic council.

Among other things the middle and small Powers are discussing informally with the representatives of the big nations their desire to be consulted before they are asked to take any action against a future aggressor.

Under the Dumbarton Oaks plan which provides the basis for the United Nations discussions at San Francisco, only the 11 nations on the proposed Security Council will consider future threats to peace. Those 11 nations are the "Big Five" and six middle or small nations which leaves out 38 countries.

In this connection, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, said his country, representing what he called the "middle Powers", is asking for some amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. As regards the Security Council, Dr. Evatt suggested the right to veto should be confined to questions involving economic and military sanctions. In the Pacific he thought it would be necessary for the powers concerned to use their strategic bases reciprocally in common.

Another point under discussion is that the six nations not members of the "Big Five" may hold their seats by election for only two years at a time on the Security Council. Therefore, the manner in which the world organization will use force concerns all the 44 nations which have no permanent seats on the Council. When Argentina, Ukraine, and White Russia finally join, as they have been invited to join, the 46 United Nations will have grown to 49.

Strong Nations Qualified

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported that representatives of several nations are arguing that the Security Council should be made up only of nations which have adequate armies and navies to make good their word. This sort of definition of the security power would insure such nations as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Norway, at least, of long-term seats on the Security Council.

On the other hand, tiny Liberia is proposing that the six non-permanent seats on the Security Council be filled by rotating the nations alphabetically.

According to the Associated Press, one delegation chief argues that it is not material whether or not the Security Council actions are binding the nations not members of the Council. The point to this argument is that the world organization will not actually need more than the armies and navies represented by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and France.

HIDEO OKUSAKO PASSES

Hideo Okusako of the Nippon Times staff who has been critically ill with diphtheria, died yesterday afternoon at the Kosei Hospital at Hon-Atsuki.

Mr. Okusako was born in New Castle, California. He graduated from the University of California in 1938 and returned to Japan shortly thereafter to enter the Heishikan. Following his graduation from this institution Mr. Okusako joined the editorial staff of the Nippon Times.

Funeral services will be held sometime this week.

Bidault Urges Closure Of Rhine Invasion Road At 'Frisco Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4. — Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, and chief French delegate to the San Francisco Conference on International Organization, called for the closing of the Rhine invasion route for all time, says a San Francisco report. He also declared that France was agreeable to setting up a chain of bases under international control, the same report added.

ENEMY PLAN IN LANDING ON TARAKAN IS STUDIED

Urgent Need Felt to Seize Nearby Oilfields With Extension Of Supply Line

By K. KAWAMURA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, May 4.—The enemy has disclosed his impudent scheme to seize the oil resources in Borneo by means of forcing landings on Tarakan Island, with the aim of facilitating the aerial and naval operations in the Southwestern Pacific area.

Tarakan Island lies northeast of Borneo and very near the border of between North Borneo and the former Netherlands owned South Borneo. It is shaped just like an egg, and is 18 kilometers from north to south and 11 kilometers from east to west. Except the oilfields in the southwestern sector and a part of the coast, the entire area is covered with thick jungles.

The enemy maneuvers to effect landings on a little island like Tarakan at a time when the decisive battle is raging in the Okinawa area must be closely watched. What the enemy's scheme is in attempting landings at the sacrifice of immense numbers of personnel and great quantities of materials is apparent. Relying on the quantitative superiority of bottoms and utilizing the newly-constructed aerial bases, the enemy forces intruded into Japan's inner defenses in the Southwestern Pacific area from Ylojima. However, coming as far as the Southwestern Pacific, the enemy had to realize that the bombing operations by the Mariana-based B-29's against the Japanese mainland had not progressed as he had expected. Furthermore, not only was the enemy unable to destroy Japan's aircraft productivity by air raids but he suffered tremendous losses in aircraft carriers and other bottoms the like of which have not been sustained since the outset of the current war.

In view of the extension of the commissary line, it has become urgent for the enemy to seize some oil resources somewhere not far from the operational zone.

The petroleum available on Tarakan Island is of superior quality and can be used as it is by surface craft and submarines. Furthermore, should the island be seized, the enemy's aerial activities over the oilfields between North Borneo and Balik Papan will be greatly facilitated. In addition to facilitating air control over Borneo and its oil resources, Tarakan Island will serve as a vital supply base providing sufficient oil to aircraft and surface craft as well. Thus, the enemy operations in the Southwestern Pacific area will naturally become greatly invigorated.

By seizing Tarakan, the enemy plans to hamper the augmentation of Japan's fighting strength and at the same time to help intensify the British maneuvers against Malai and Shonan. The enemy attempt to force a decision in the war situation by means of launching a new offensive around North Borneo must be closely watched.

Vardaman Named Naval Aide

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—The White House today announced the appointment of Captain James K. Vardaman, Jr. as naval aide to President Truman, according to a Washington dispatch.

MAY

WEEK	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
DAY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SUNRISE	4.45	4.44	4.43	4.42	4.41	4.40	4.39
SUNSET	6.31	6.32	6.33	6.34	6.34	6.35	6.36
MOON PHASE	23.6	24.6	25.6	26.6	27.6	28.6	0.3
MOON RISE	A.M. 1.18	1.58	2.35	3.10	3.45	4.22	5.1
MOON SET	A.M. 11.56	P.M. 1.04	2.15	3.23	4.35	5.48	7.1
FULL TIDE	A.M. 0.35 P.M. 11.40	A.M. 1.35 P.M. 11.0	A.M. 2.25 P.M. 2.30	A.M. 3.15 P.M. 3.35	A.M. 3.50 P.M. 4.35	A.M. 4.25 P.M. 5.25	A.M. 4.50 P.M. 6.15
EBB TIDE	A.M. 6.45 P.M. 6.55	A.M. 8.05 P.M. 8.15	A.M. 8.55 P.M. 9.10	A.M. 9.35 P.M. 9.55	A.M. 10.15 P.M. 10.35	A.M. 10.55 P.M. 11.15	A.M. 11.35 P.M. 11.50

SPEER EXHORTS GERMANS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

Issues Orders to Restore Railways System and Increase Food Production

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—Albert Speer, German Munitions Minister, called on the German people to rise again and not to give up hope, according to a Danish radio broadcast today.

"Germany has been defeated," said Munitions Minister Speer. "We no longer have power over our lives. There is no country that has experienced the horrors of war as Germany. You are depressed and lack the energy to rise. Your hearts are governed by hopelessness and not by any firm conviction. You are tired out and are closing your eyes on everything. Such a state, however, cannot be permitted.

"The Thirty Years' War may be compared to the current war, but civilian sacrifices from pestilence and famine are fewer now. That is what has caused Grand Admiral Karl Doeniz to come to a decision not to lay down arms. The only purpose in the continuance of war is to save the remaining people from death. This is our last duty. You must fulfil this duty. Even if we should be defeated, we leave it to the enemy to judge the German people who exerted their volorous spirit and left a record in history of brave fighting. Thus you must overcome the much to be feared feeling of loss of hope. I shall issue the following orders:

"1. Immediately restore the German railways system. Exert yourselves to the utmost in the transportation of foodstuffs to famine-stricken districts whenever the enemy permits or when the enemy orders such. It is only through the restoration of the German railways that you can gain a chance to meet your families again.

"2. All factories and workshops shoulder the task of speedily repairing the railways.

"3. You German farmers, who have stood up under six years of war, be aware of your duty to the nation and exert yourselves toward increased production.

"4. The transportation of foodstuffs must be given priority treatment to the transportation of all other materials. Exert your entire strength for the supply of food, electric power, gas, coal and lumber. The German people will be able to live without any further great losses if we harbor our past invincible spirit. I do not know whether our enemies will permit the aforementioned measures; but it is your duty to exert every ounce of your strength toward the continued existence of the German people. We no longer have the strength to govern our fate. It is God alone who will resuscitate our fate. Thus, we must carry out the work given us with a firm determination. With dignity and confidence we shall be able to affect our fate through the strengthenng of the lasting belief in the minds of the enemy concerning the future of the German nation."

Nippon Counterattacks Unleashed on Okinawa

(Continued From Page 1)

erally. In this area the enemy has a 20,000-ton repair ship which is busily engaged in repairing ships wrecked by our Special Attack Corps.

Up to the first of this month, the enemy task forces lost over 100 warships sunk or damaged. The enemy is sustaining further heavy losses inflicted on him by the deadly attacks of the Special Attack Units. Around the main Okinawa island there are four battleships, a total of four cruisers and destroyers and about 20 transports and barges, forming one unit. There are two to four such task forces, protected by aircraft, and operating for control over the Miyakojima and Taiwan.

Only from 40 to 50 enemy transports appear to be engaged daily in supply activities around the main Island. The Japanese attacks are being concentrated on the enemy's rear supply lines, with an increasing chance that the decisive fighting in the Okinawa area will take a sudden leap.

Il Duce Faced Firing Squad With Calmness, Fortitude—Body Displayed in Como, Milan

Il Duce Mussolini's last day by Lake Como and how his dead body was exposed in the open after being taken to Milan was witnessed and reported by special correspondents of the Daily Express and the Daily Herald, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated May 2 to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The report follows:

"On the morning of April 26, Mussolini, wearing an overcoat of the German army over his party uniform, was driving alone from Lake Como in the direction of the Swiss border when he was detected by Italian guerrilla units. They immediately fired upon him and as soon as he got out of the motorcar arrested him without delay and instantly imprisoned him in a jail near Como.

"Upon receipt of this news the Penal Committee requested that Mussolini be handed over to them while, on the other hand, the National Liberation Committee also requested that Mussolini be sent under guard to Milan. However, the guerrilla unit in Como after deliberation completely disregarded the requests and after a trial immediately sentenced him to death by a firing squad.

"Through the rain about 800 people came to view the execution of Mussolini who though pale, faced the muzzle of the guns with calmness and fortitude. The time was 4:30 p.m. on April 26. The rain-beaten body of the dead man lay exposed in the public square in Como until 3 a.m. the following day, when it was removed to Milan to be exposed at the headquarters of the Liberation Committee."

SUZUKI IS MAN TO LEAD NATION TOWARD VICTORY

His Iron Determination, Patriotic Fervor Stressed by Vice-Admiral Kondo

"In a fight against heavy odds, men on board a warship look up to the bridge, and when they see the commander gazing at the enemy with perfect composure, they regain their self-possession, shedding anxiety over the fortune of battle. The harder the struggle, the greater the importance of the commander's personality." With this remark, Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, retired, and member of the House of Representatives, begins a character sketch of Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, which he contributed to the Asahi. The article is substantially as follows:

Alll men are looking, with an eye at once friendly and critical, on Admiral Suzuki, who has become the Prime Minister at a crucial moment of Japanese history. Is he a leader fit to fight the war at the head of the nation? Is not the Admiral who is 79 too old for the task? To those of the younger generation who had been expecting a Showa Regeneration, his appointment may have been something of a disappointment. I agree with those young men, insofar as the salvation of the country depends upon the exertions of the younger generation. It does not follow, however, that a national leader in time of emergency must be a young man. The point that matters is that the man called to the helm should be the right type of wartime leader. Georges Clemenceau, who led the French nation in the war of 1914-18, was an old man, even as prime ministers went, when he became head of the war government of France. Admiral Suzuki is the only surviving veteran fit to lead the nation to victory.

I visited Admiral Suzuki on the morning of April 4. He had not yet received the Imperial command to form a new Cabinet. To hear him discussing the current situation, nobody would have thought that he was a man of 70 years. Every word he uttered came direct from his patriotic heart. He is a patriot with iron determination.

On the night of the same day, Admiral Suzuki received the Imperial command to organize a new Cabinet. The appointment of a man of his age to the premiership may have been a surprise to the nation, he said in his first radio speech, but he was ready to sacrifice his life for the nation. If he fell, the nation would still march on stepping over his corpse. At the first session of the new Cabinet, he demanded the concentration of all national efforts on the single point of winning the war. The members of his Cabinet were strongly impressed by his statement.

In spite of his advanced age, the Prime Minister has the sterling qualities of a warrior. The members of the Suzuki Cabinet are calling their Cabinet the final war cabinet, which fact sufficiently indicates the resolve of the Prime Minister.

When the notorious Siemens case came up many years ago, Admiral Suzuki played an important part in solving the trouble with the Navy, a part which is still remembered. This shows the strength of his personality. When the Great Earthquake struck the Kanto district, Admiral Suzuki, who was then Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Navy Base, appeared off Shinagawa with his fleet. I was a member of his staff at that time, and was struck with the quick decision of my chief. The fighting spirit of Admiral Suzuki may be seen from his record as commander of the torpedo units during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars. He is well qualified to be wartime Prime Minister.

Truman's Aide Picked

Domei

LISBON, May 1.—President Harry Truman today appointed Edward Daniel MacKim as administrative aide to the President, according to a Washington dispatch.

REUTER SCRIBE DEPICTS FALLEN GERMAN CAPITAL

Quiet Prevails Amid Ruins as Bewildered Residents Come Out of Shelters

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—In the quiet that now prevails in Berlin, after the fierce fighting of the past week, famished citizens have begun to come out of their underground shelters and are seen wandering about the ruins trying to adjust themselves to the new situation, writes Reuter's Moscow correspondent today. The Reuter correspondent describes conditions in Berlin a follows:

"Thousands of famished Berlin residents today scrambled out of their underground shelters, in search of food. They witnessed for the first time triumphant Soviet soldiers at work to restore order among the ruins scattered over the city. After losing so suddenly their capital and their Fuehrer, they seem to find it difficult to adapt their minds to the new situation, as with a bewildered air they make their way around the huge heaps of debris of buildings. Many are loitering about provision stores in the hope of securing food.

"These famished people had for the past week been confined in underground rooms due to danger from shells and bombs which were falling thickly on the city.

"The sudden quiet, a quiet broken from time to time by the sound of exploding mines, must be an immense relief to the citizens of Berlin. They are coming out of their underground shelters in increasing numbers."

ITALIANS DEMAND TRIESTE

Ired by Tito's Attitude Following Entry Into Port

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—Twenty-thousand Italians today paraded through Piazza, Venezia and Rome demanding the return of Trieste to Italy. This followed the protest made by Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch of Yugoslavia against the anti-Axis occupation of the port which also resulted in a free-for-all between the students and Communists who were considered to favor the Yugoslav control of Trieste, according to a Rome dispatch.

Meanwhile, a statement from the Yugoslav army headquarters said that New Zealand troops occupied Trieste after its liberation by Yugoslav forces "without our permission." The statement added that the occupation "might have undesirable consequences unless the matter is settled promptly by mutual agreement."

One front dispatch said that the Trieste matter threatened to involve the anti-Axis armies in repetition of the "Greek tragedy" alluding to the fighting between British and Greek forces in Athens last winter.

'Tito' Protests

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 4.—The Yugoslav Military Mission in Paris has issued a communique transmitted by the headquarters of Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Premier of the Yugoslav Government, protesting strongly against the entry of anti-Axis troops into Trieste and Coriza. The communique stated that the anti-Axis troops had entered Trieste without the consent of the Yugoslav Headquarters and that this difference should be immediately settled by mutual agreement.

To Form Wartime Committees

The Dai Nippon Seijikai has decided to organize four special committees to contribute to the speedy execution of wartime measures by the Government. These are the War Calamity Readjustment Committee with Dr. Masataka Ota as chairman; the Munitions Production Increase Committee with Okinori Kaya as chairman; the Land Defense Committee with Michio Yuzawa as chairman; and the Foodstuff Production Increase and National Livelihood Security Committee with Dr. Minoru Togo as chairman.

GERMAN PEOPLE ACCLAIM DOENITZ AS NEW LEADER

Grand Admiral Is Throwing Himself Heart, Soul into Effort to Overcome Crisis

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz' patriotism and true love for his country, is described by Nobuhiko Ushiba, Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, who returned to Japan in January 1943. The new German leader, who is throwing himself heart and soul into an effort to enable Germany to overcome the current crisis, is a true patriot, Mr. Ushiba asserted.

"He is an authority on submarine warfare," continued Mr. Ushiba. "We still remember clearly the fact that the activities of his submarines brought Britain almost to the point of collapse. His wide face and piercing eyes show him to be a bold and brave naval leader. He is small for a German. His well-knit physique looks well in uniform and he is liked by all at first sight.

"From his very heart he has supported National Socialism and was one of Fuehrer Hitler's most trusted lieutenants. No other leader is suited to guide the German people in their last fight than he. I believe that in the German army and navy or among the entire population there is not a single person who does not acclaim him as the new Fuehrer. He is loved by every German.

"Grand Admiral Doenitz loves Germany so well that he is known for having expressed his opinions and ideas boldly to the late Fuehrer Hitler.

"His understanding and study of Japan and matters Japanese is deep and thorough. When a Japanese submarine visited a German submarine base in September 1942, Grand Admiral Doenitz, an Admiral at that time, is said to have asked how the Japanese officers and men with their cropped heads and white uniforms managed to keep so spick and span. On hearing that the men in the Japanese armed services change their uniforms and even underwear when going into battle or running the risk of sudden death, he is said to have been deeply moved by this manifestation of the Bushido spirit.

"It is likely that he was moved because he understands the Asiatic spirit. He found great pleasure in visiting the Japanese Embassy."

Himmler's Authority Denied

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz was appointed Fuehrer of Germany due to Soviet denial of the Home Minister Heinrich Himmler's authority to represent Germany in surrender negotiations, reports a special dispatch from Stockholm to the Mainichi. London observers believe that Himmler did not take up the task of offering surrender arbitrarily, but that his offer of surrender planned by German leaders, the report continued. It is now generally believed that as the surrender proposal made by Himmler failed, Grand Admiral Doenitz appeared on the scene.

But why was not Himmler selected as the new Fuehrer instead of Admiral Doenitz, whose connection with the National Socialist Party is of comparatively short duration? For this the following explanations are generally forwarded, the report said.

The United States and Britain did not recognize Himmler as the official representative of Germany, but attempted to speedily draft an armistice plan with Himmler and submit it to the Kremlin as a fait accompli. But before this plan materialized, the German offer of surrender leaked out and particularly to the Soviet Union. Thereupon, the United States and Britain asked the opinion of Marshal Josef Stalin. Stalin replied that Himmler's proposal was only a scheme to separate the Soviet from the United States and Britain and that Himmler was not acceptable in any such negotiations as he was destined to be punished as a war criminal. Thus the United States and Britain were obliged to refuse Himmler's offer, and to demand that any German offer of surrender be made to the three nations, of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

As Himmler was already regarded unacceptable to the Soviet Union as Germany's representative some one other than Himmler had to be selected to make the surrender offer to the three nations. Thus, against the general expectation that Himmler would become the new Fuehrer, Grand Admiral Doenitz was selected.

For the selection of Doenitz as the Fuehrer there are sufficient grounds. Of the Supreme Commanders of the German land, sea and air forces, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Grand Marshal Hermman Goering had already disappeared, and there only remained Doenitz who had under his command the submarine fleet, the strongest part of the German Navy. Hence if he were to order into action his strong submarine fleet which still remained at North Sea coast bases, considerable damage could be inflicted upon the anti-Axis forces even temporarily. Thus it is observed at London that with the threat of his submarine fleet, Admiral Doenitz would press the anti-Axis nations for concessions.

On the other hand, among the upper circles of Germany an opinion is expressed that the appointment of Doenitz is nothing strange as he is a burning patriot and loyal to the late Fuehrer Hitler, though he is not an old member of the National Socialist Party.

Because of the abovementioned facts, there can be seen a certain definite line that runs from the surrender proposal of Himmler to the appointment of Doenitz as the new Fuehrer.

Truman Orders Ickes To Seize Coal Mines As 72,000 Men Strike

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 3.—Production losses in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region mounted today as 72,000 workers at 271 pits went into the third day of their work stoppage, according to a New York dispatch. A contract dispute had left 72,000 miners idle since Monday night when their working agreement expired. President Truman, today, ordered Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, to seize the pits and order the men to work for the Government.

CHURCHILL STILL IN LONDON

Expected to Announce Any Big News to Parliament If It Breaks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—A Reuter's political correspondent in London disclosed today that Prime Minister Churchill is still in London this morning. That came as an answer to the flood of speculation and rumor which during the past 24 hours sent the Prime Minister to points of the globe varying from Washington to Berlin.

The Prime Minister's movement in the immediate future cannot be prophesied with any accuracy, the report said, but if big news breaks during today, it is almost certain that he will go to Parliament to announce it.

The correspondent added that equally if some momentous happening required his presence outside of Britain, the necessity for an immediate long-distance air hop would not cause the Prime Minister a moment's concern.

Churchill is understood to have indicated to the British Cabinet members that their presense in London—or within easy reach of the capital—is desirable over the week-end.

In political circles this morning, there was an ebullient feeling that the expected "all over" may come at any moment. There is, however, nothing official to encourage this view.

BERNADOTTE APPEARS IN POLITICAL LIMELIGHT

Vice-Head of Swedish Red Cross Respected for Contributions to Cause of Humanity

A relation of the Swedish royal family, who is innocent of political ambitions, has suddenly come into the forefront of the political attention of the world, says a Stockholm dispatch of May 1 to the Yomiuri-Hochi. He is Count Folke Bernadotte, the man who played an important role in the events that led to Heinrich Himmler proposing the unconditional surrender of the German forces to America and Britain. He is exerting himself to make a return of peace in Europe a reality.

Count Bernadotte is a nephew of the reigning King of Sweden, Gustaf V.

He is modest and of a kindly disposition, and is the object of respect the world over. He has a strong personality and strong convictions. He has an American wife. Little wonder that he should betray a deep interest in America.

Even in Germany a profound impression was produced by the contribution which he, while managing to maintain a strictly independent attitude, made to the cause of humanity.

Both in Germany and in the group of countries at war with it he was looked on with favor when he used his good offices as the vice-president of the Swedish Red Cross Society in bringing about an exchange of war prisoners at Goetheborg on two occasions.

Count Bernadotte was born in Stockholm on January 2, 1885. He is the oldest son of the elder brother of King Gustaf V. He would have ascended the Swedish Throne if he had not wedded a foreign lady.

Early in life he decided to become a soldier. In 1918 he was appointed a lieutenant attached to the Royal Bodyguard Regiment. The year 1930 witnessed his promotion to cavalry captain. He reached the rank of major in 1940.

He has done much for the boy scout movement, having headed the Swedish Boy Scouts for a period. He is a good marksman and swimmer.

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China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tokyo & [illegible]), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, [illegible], Shihweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
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Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, [illegible], Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Brunei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
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LOCAL JOURNALS LAUD FUEHRER FOR HEROISM

Hitler's Blood Not Spilt in Vain, Mainichi Says; Yomiuri Calls Death Glorious

Leading Tokyo papers dealt with the death of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler in some way or another in their columns besides editorials on Friday.

The Asahi stressed that a fact must be regarded as a fact and that the Japanese instead of saying too much, should drive straight ahead in silence for the defense of their own country and for the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia.

"But we must learn what we can from the facts of Europe, from the fact of the defeat of Germany," the journal said. "For us to study deeply what factors, such as the German national character, the national structure, politics, operations, morals, resources and the character of the leaders operated in what manner to bring about the result they did is the way to victory hereafter."

Stating that one could not cover one's eyes from fact, but that the German situation was indeed a matter of regret, the Asahi said that Japan has sincerely wished for the success of Germany. From their defeat in the last World War, the journal declared, the German people knew fully how miserable a defeated nation could be, and they were expected to fight to the last drop of their blood.

The Mainichi, observing that the climax of the war seemed to have been reached, pointed out that Franklin Roosevelt had died on April 12, that Benito Mussolini had met death on the sixteenth day thereafter, on April 28, and that on the nineteenth day after Roosevelt's death, May 1, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had passed away. "Leaving aside the problem of the historical judgment of the merits and demerits," the journal said, "all of them were responsible for the opening of the war." In this connection it was recalled that Neville Chamberlain, who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the outbreak, was the first to leave the earthly scene.

Describing the Fuehrer's death as heroic, the Mainichi stated that "it does not seem accidental that he did not fall in the Munich incident nor in the case of July 20 last year" and that he fought until his last breath as a hero in the capital of the Reich, as Grand Admira Karl Doenitz said. The journal said that there could be nothing more lofty or magnificent than this.

Death Not in Vain

Emphasizing that his blood was not spilt in vain, the journal declared that whether the European war ends in the favor of unjust nations the significance of the Third Reich could be denied by no one. "No matter what difficulties lie ahead of them, the German people will certainly accomplish their magnificent mission," the Mainichi declared. "The German people will never lose their honor and prestige. From some years back, Anglo-American propagandists have been comparing the Fuehrer with Napoleon. Both men were in power for a similar period of time. But their honor and greatness at the end were different."

In its comment on the death of the Fuehrer, which it described as a glorious fighting death befitting the Fuehrer, the Yomiuri-Hochi reviewed the deaths of other historical giants and observed that there was something sorrowful in the end of the great. Reaching the greatness they did in one lifetime, both the Fuehrer, the son of a small customs official, and the Duce, son of a blacksmith, must have been satisfied, the journal said.

Napoleon, the Yomiuri-Hochi recalled, died in lonely exile at Saint Helena. His death was all the more miserable because he was deceived by the crafty Pitt and thought he was going to England, the paper said.

Lenin, who played a foremost role in the period after the last World War, died a prosaic death by illness, but Trotsky, thrown out by his enemy Josef Stalin, sought refuge in Mexico and there was brutally hacked to death by a French Communist, the paper said. Woodrow Wilson died of cerebral hemorrhage, probably because of overwork similar to Lenin, and both Clemenceau and Lloyd George died normal deaths. Roosevelt too dropped simply, the journal said, adding that compared with this the Fuehrer's death was far more dramatic.

Compulsory Evacuation Set

In Chiba Prefecture evacuation of civilians and buildings from vital zones has been carried out up till now but for further bolstering of the air defense of the metropolis, it was decided on Friday that compulsory evacuation will also be conducted in the two cities of Ichikawa and Funabashi and also partly in Tsudanuma.

Memorial Services Are Held for Hitler At Tokyo Embassy

A memorial service for their beloved Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, was held from 9 a.m. on Friday at the German Embassy in Tokyo attended by all the members of the Embassy staff, Minister Kojiro Inouye from the Foreign Office and other personalities. With the German national flag at half-mast all those present gathered before a photograph of the Fuehrer and expressed their love and loyalty to the departed leader by vowing to continue in the steps which he had so nobly trod.

LATE IL DUCE UNDERSTOOD SPIRIT, CULTURE OF JAPAN

Self-Sacrificing Spirit, Intellectual Breadth of Hero Told By Baron Okura

"Benito Mussolini understood perfectly Japanese spirit and all things which are peculiar to Japan." Thus Baron Kishichiro Okura, President of the Japan-Italy Cultural Association, summed up his impression of Il Duce whom he had met on two occasions. Mr. Okura told the Asahi:

"I met Il Duce for the first time when I visited Rome at the time of the Olympic meet in Berlin. He was garbed in a black shirt, the uniform of the Fascist Party. Our meeting was brief, yet we could find time to talk about the exchange of culture between Japan and Italy. The subject of our conversation was in the main on painting.

"Previously, in the spring of 1930, if my memory does not fail me, the late Taikan Yokoyama, artist of Japanese style painting, on my behalf, had gone to Italy in connection with the Japanese art exhibition held in Rome. After his return home, Mr. Yokoyama had told me of the great power for understanding Japanese culture possessed by Il Duce.

Grasped Japanese Culture

"I could not help having a great respect for Il Duce for so quickly grasping the main points of what I told him and for his understanding of the meaning of the explanations I offered about Japanese culture, a fact which showed that Mr. Yokoyama's impression of the Italian leader was correct.

"Unlike foreign style painting, Japanese painting, as for instance one of Mt. Fuji usually has much blank space left. This peculiarity of Japanese painting did not prevent Il Duce from appreciating the painting of Mt. Fuji by Mr. Yokoyama which was on show at the exhibition to the extent of offering the comment that it was a truly forceful work. He even showed himself a complete master of the meaning possessed by the blank space in Japanese-style paintings.

"My second meeting with Il Duce was soon after the outbreak of the China Affair. His remarks during this meeting showed that he felt a great attachment to Bushido, the spirit of the warrior of Japan. It seemed to me that his soul was deeply stirred by the great spiritual power exhibited by the young men of the Byakkotai (White Tiger Band). In Aizu there is a memorial to the Byakkotai, a gift of Il Duce.

Was Broadminded

Needless to say, full the life of a man, who coming from the family of a smith, has made himself an international figure, has been full of events.

As a statesman, Il Duce was broadminded. I am afraid that this broadmindedness was in part responsible for the act of betrayal committed by Badoglio and to the misfortunes which came upon him in the closing days of his life.

The spirit of sacrifice of Il Duce will always inspire the Italian race, I am sure, and the glorious scenery of the shore of Lake Como will forever tell a mute tale of the greatness of this hero, Benito Mussolini.

AWARDS SET FOR HEALTH

Sixth Grade National School Pupils Eligible

The 16th All Japan Health Award for School Children will be held this year as usual under the auspices of the Education Ministry and the Asahi Newspaper.

Participants will be limited to boys and girls enrolled since April 1945 in the 6th grade of national schools and born between April 2 and September 1, 1933.

The report of local judges will be submitted to the Central Committee which will make final decisions upon the five national schools, with the healthiest pupils with distinction made between boys and girls. Also the five healthiest local districts will be selected by the Committee.

The method of award is still undecided but awards will be made separately to the five schools with the healthiest boys and girls and letters of commendation given to the five healthiest districts.

LATE FUEHRER INSPIRED GERMAN FIGHTING SPIRIT

Impressions of Great Leader's Patriotic Devotion Given By Kuboi

Revealing his impression of the late Fuehrer, Yoshimichi Kuboi, member of the House of Representatives, who accompanied Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, to Germany in March, 1941 and met the Fuehrer there, made the following statement:

"In October, 1923, when I visited Germany for the first time, an independent regime established by Fuehrer Hitler, together with Marshal Ludendorf, had collapsd immediately after its birth. The Berlin press was unanimously carrying the news that a youth called Hitler had appeared over the horizon suddenly, like a stroke of lightening, but like a bubble he soon disappeared. However, later evidence proved that the bubble which rose in Munich did not disappear so soon.

"In 1933, when I visited Germany for the third time," he continued, "Fuehrer Hit[illegible]d already become the leader of [illegible]many. One day when I wanted to enter the Potsdam Church, I was refused entry on the ground that the Church was sacred because it had been visited by the Fuehrer. The fact clearly attests to the influence of the great leader. Everything he touched was regarded as sacred by the Germans.

"In March, 1941, when I visited Germany again, this time accompanying Mr. Matsuoka, Fuehrer Hitler was at the peak of his power. He had just reduced Poland, Denmark and Norway and was preparing for a Greek campaign. Completing the European operations within the short period of 17 weeks, Fuehrer Hitler pushed his drive toward the Soviet Union.

"Before he started the Soviet campaign, Fuehrer Hitler listened to the plan endorsed by Haushofen, noted geologist who was wont to say that should Germany, the Soviet Union and Japan cooperate, the Anglo-Americans would be easily beaten. However, as soon as the Soviet campaign started, Haushofen was arrested. Fuehrer Hitler must have decided to launch an offensive against the Soviet Union during the period between the May 4 session of the Reichstag and the flight of Rudolf Hess, former Deputy Fuehrer, to London on May 10. There is no wonder that Hess, who was an ardent follower of Haushofen and believed in the possibility of a joint campaign by the three countries, Germany, Japan and the Soviet Union, fled to England.

Dealing with the personality of Fuehrer Hitler, Mr. Kuboi continued "In private life, he lead an ascetic life, neither drinking nor smoking, and he remained unmarried. He must have given up every pleasure and interest of his own in order to realize his burning aspirations to establish a Greater Germany. When he entertained guests, he served ordinary meals, but he himself did not even touch meat. He was also a man of subtle sense. When Mr. Matsuoka and his suite arrived in Berlin on March 24, they were immediately taken to the Bellevieu Castle in the Tiergarten which was set aside as their living quarters during their sojourn in Berlin.

"It was snowing heavily outside, but we were surprised to find a potted cherry tree in full bloom. Later, we were told that Fuehrer Hitler personally visited the place the day before our arrival and even inspected the air raid shelter to make sure that everything was in order. On the occasion of the formal banquet, we saw a beautiful potted pine tree on the main table. Fuehrer Hitler then explained that the pine tree and the soil built into a mount meant, 'Matsu and Oka.'

"Fuehrer Hitler was shy and bashful. When Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister, played up to him at a certain Reichstag session, I remember, he blushed with his hands enfolding his head. However, when talking on questions of races and war he was an entirely different man with his eyes shining and his hair bristling up. Considering him from all angles, we cannot deny that he was a great genius.

"The Fuehrer's sister was living with him at the little villa in Berchtesgaden. Some said that she had a great deal of say in planning military operations. His younger brother was in Berlin managing a beer hall. The fact reveals the Fuehrer's readiness to pick up talented men instead of giving positions to his relatives.

"He was certainly the greatest impetus driving every man to fight to the last. The tenacity and bravery which characterized the fighting waged by the German forces must be the outcome of the characteristic leadership accorded by Fuehrer Hitler. Now, the great Reich leader is dead and I cannot but look back to the past with profound feelings."

Press Comments

Saturday, May 5

FUTURE OF NATIONALISM

YOMIURI HOCHI—The death of Fuehrer Hitler has been reported; and Il Duce Mussolini, too, has met with a tragic end. Thus the structure of German and Italian Totalitarian politics which was built up by those two great leaders has been exposed to collapse.

Taking its start from a movement undertaken in Milan immediately after World War I, in March 1919, Totalitarianism swept over almost all of Europe and America. By the time immediately preceding the outbreak of the current Great War, Fascist States had been established not only in Germany and Italy, but also in Poland, Spain, Hungary, and the Baltic States. It was even said that there was not a single country which did not experience the tide of Totalitarianism in the form of a political movement. But now, the curtain is about to fall on its historical existence.

But then, after the war, is nationalism going to be extinct in Europe altogether? It seems that some people are already rashly concluding that with the collapse of Italian and German Totalitarianism postwar Europe will be swept by liberalistic-democratic internationalism, and that nationalism will no longer exist.

However, Totalitarianism does not represent the whole of nationalism. Indeed, German and Italian Totalitarianism, which is broadly called by the name of Fascism, will disappear together with the physical existence of Hitler and Mussolini. But it is expected that nationalism, which has formed the basis of Totalitarianism, will not only persist in postwar Europe, but that it will exist ever more fiercely under a new form.

It is common knowledge that World War I had started in the struggle between what has been called German absolutism and British democracy, or substantially in the antagonism between German imperialism and British imperialism; and that after that war, democracy flourished all over Europe. But it would be premature if from this fact one were to conclude that following the current Great War a similar phenomenon would arise in Europe again.

First, ideologically speaking, even though German and Italian Totalitarianism may have collapsed, it is next to impossible that nationalism would cleanly be swept out of the minds of all the peoples who have more or less experienced the influence of Totalitarianism throughout Europe.

Second, even the "Great Powers" which are advocating liberalism and democracy have admitted the strong points of the Totalitarian political structure, and it can be imagined that the postwar domestic politics of the "Great Powers" will surely be permeated by those points.

Third, in postwar Europe, the material foundation will be lacking for liberalism and democracy to flourish in the real sense. What formed the material foundation for the wide spread of democracy following World War I, was material resources of America. In fact, Europe after World War I achieved its recovery and even "prosperity" through America's material resources. However, Europe after the current Great War will lack this material foundation.

Not only all countries of Europe as a matter of course, but also America who should form the background for the recovery of those countries has been exhausting her material resources in the current World War. And the fate of the future of the Pacific War situation is linked up with the consumption of her material resources to the last drop. In other words, in postwar Europe, the material foundation has been lost for liberalism and democracy to flourish.

Of course, as may also be observed from the agenda of the current San Francisco Conference, in postwar Europe the picture scroll of internationalism will for the time being be displayed as a matter of form. However, ultimately, this will be nothing but a sort of internationalism to camouflage the selfish nationalism of the so called "Great Powers." And even though there may be hovering something clad in the outer garments of liberalism and democracy, after all that will not go beyond the extent to which it can be admitted by the selfish nationalism of the dominating "Great Powers."

It will be, so to speak, freedom in iron chains and nothing else. What will regulate the relations of the small nations will be nothing but a nationalism robbed of its substance; and impoverished to the very bottom by the war, they cannot but become like starving dogs showing their teeth and fighting for the kitchen refuse thrown to them by the "Great Powers."

It may thus be considered possible that nationalism, far from receding in postwar Europe, will in changed forms become ever more intensified. Therefore, illusions should be abandoned and the fierce realities be faced straightly in coping with the world politcial situation hereafter.

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WAR PRODUCTION GEARED TO STRATEGICAL NEEDS

Toyoda Reforming Munitions Administration to Meet Changing Conditions

Considering that the outcome of the struggle now centering around the main Okinawa Island depends upon the level of war production, particularly of aircraft, and upon the volume of supplies sent to the fighting front, every possible measure must be taken to meet those two requirements, writes the Nippon Sangyo Shimbun in a review of problems relating to war production.

On assuming the post of Munitions Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda emphasized the urgent need of aircraft production, recognizing in this connection the necessity of reorganizing the Munitions Ministry. The sectionalism within the Ministry had to be liquidated, and the activities of all sections linked up directly with aircraft production. Government control had also to be simplified. Accordingly, a large part of the central control relating to non-ferrous metals has already been transferred to local authorities. The importance of local bodies has now greatly increased on account of the war situation, and the central control relating to munitions and fuel will also have to be transferred to local organs to the necessary extent. The complicated mining rules and regulations have already been suspended, in order to simplify administrative control.

The maintenance of war production requires adequate air defense facilities for factories. The enemy from the air must be intercepted before penetrating the air over the factory areas. Needless to say, mass production of fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns is an absolute necessity. Dispersal of factories, construction of underground factories, remodelling of solid buildings, and restoration of damaged factories which are no less important, must be carried out with speed and efficiency. Many of the factories transferred to safe localities have already regained their former levels of production, making good the temporary decline during the transition period. As indicated by the Director-General of the General Bureau of Aircraft in the Munitions Ministry, the system of large factories is being scrapped, an adequate number of small factories being established instead, a new system consonant with Japanese industrial life an important feature of which is the development of small factories. Arrangements are being made to enable these factories to turn out not only parts but finished products also. A reconstruction is now proceeding in this direction, in spite of inevitable difficulties.

In war production, the principle of concentrating on essential points must be maintained, but in applying this principle current conditions, which are quickly changing, have to be taken into account. Under the present conditions, uniform control cannot be maintained, as, in view of the recent changes, such control would interfere with efficiency. Individual adjustment, in other words, is necessary, wherever this may result in increased production, which is the important point in war production. From the standpoint of efficiency, the housing of the workers, for instance, is an important matter, especially after air raids. In regard to these matters, emergency steps are being taken, with encouraging results.

As a measure for ensuring munitions production, the Government nationalized certain categories of aircraft factories effective April 1, emphasizing the public character of the munitions industry. Further, the provisions of the Munitions Companies Law were strengthened with a view to creating enterprise groups.

The new Munitions Minister, Admiral Toyoda, who has expressed complete agreement with his predecessor in regard to the foregoing policies is acting with full regard for actual conditions.

Patriots in Okinawa Donate April Wages For Plane Production

The entire personnel of the Okinawa Prefectural Office and of all the middle and national schools in Okinawa as well as all the men in the armed services on the spot have contributed their wages for April to the War Ministry for the production of aircraft. The Japanese residents in the Okinawas, seeing the valorous activities of the Japanese airmen at close quarters, ask for only one thing, which is that the planes for the Special Attack Corps should not run short.

Farmers to Migrate

Domei

CHINCHOU, May 5.—In order to further increase agricultural production in North Manchoukuo, 3,335 farming households in Chinchou Province will migrate to Peian and Sankiang provinces in the current fiscal year, it was disclosed on May 3 by the Chinchou provincial government authorities. It was also revealed that the provincial government has instructed the prefectural and municipal authorities in the province to work out a plan for the distribution of the agricultural population and land for the smooth execution of the migration plan. It is further said that the migration of the agricultural population will be continued next fiscal year.

Obituary

Dr. Katsutoshi Takane, Professor of Mineralogy of Tohoku Imperial University, passed away on April 26 while engaged in the research of important minerals in Kyushu in the service of the Navy. He was 47 years old. Funeral services were observed on April 30 in Kyushu under the sponsorship of the Navy. His ashes were brought back to Sendai by his wife Mrs. Sachiko Takane. Memorial services are scheduled to be held at 2 p.m. today at Tohoku Imperial University.

Dr. Takane was the second scholar who had died at his post among the professors of Tohoku Imperial University, the first being Dr. Michitoshi Ichihara of the Engineering Department. Dr. Takane who was an authority on mineralogy hailed from Dazaifu, Tsukushi-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture. In September, 1934, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science and in the following year was made assistant professor of Tohoku Imperial University. In 1943, he was promoted to the position of professor of the same University.

During his career he was dispatched to North China and Mengchiang for two years from 1942 as a member of the Geological Research Commission of the Scientific Research Institute and devoted himself to the study of alum shales indispensable for the production of alminum.

Tsunenosuke Hamada, former Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, passed away from a protracted illness at his Usami home in Shizuoka Prefecture on April 28. He was 76 years old. Before he was appointed Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, he assumed the governorship of Toyama, Miyagi and Hiroshima prefectures. Funeral services were held on May 3.

RAID VICTIMS GUARANTEED SUITABLE MEDICAL CARE

Nippon Medical Association to Direct Big Task to Give Aid in Metropolis

With the intensification of enemy raids and the war in a stage that may turn the mainland into a battlefield, an emergency measure for wartime medical care was adopted at the Cabinet meeting on April 2, guaranteeing proper medical treatment to raid victims and to the general populace, thus giving them assurance in their service to the country.

Medical corps in the metropolis will receive instructions shortly as to concrete steps from a central headquarters. According to plans drawn up hospitals, dispensaries, clinics and others designated by the Government will all come under the management of the Nippon Medical Association and through this one organ doctors and nurses will be mobilized.

In Tokyo as elsewhere all property, buildings, medical offices of the medical parties concerned will be leased to the Association to be handled by it while all medical and sanitation supplies and instruments will be completely bought over also. Thus medical treatment of the general public will come under this new national setup.

The minimum of doctors, pharmacists, nurses and others connected to the medical profession necessary in the metropolis will be decided by the middle of this month at the latest. This number will be determined upon the total population that will remain in the city to the very end.

In regard to the considerable number of the medical corps which will not be deemed absolutely essential in the metropolis, these doctors and nurses will in deference to age, health conditions, medical subjects studied, home circumstances and personal wishes, be suitably sent all over the country with the majority going to the areas of the raid victims.

Many doctors and nurses have been victimized by raids up till now while with the evacuation of practically all the children from the metropolis some pediatricians and midwives still in practice in the city are finding it hard to make ends meet. Thus from the standpoint of putting such people back on their feet preparations are being hurried to distribute them to the local areas.

The mobilization of doctors is an epochal step. With the measure effected the motive power of the medical world will be greatly enhanced. Faced with raid disasters the medical corps will now be organized so that they can take the command at once to give immediate treatment.

In regard to the medical equipment, instruments and supplies bought the Nippon Medical Association will disperse these to safety zones.

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Captain Kurihara Promoted

Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral under date of May 1.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1945

The Asiatic Peoples' United Resolve

The rally of representatives of all the East Asiatic peoples, held at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan last Wednesday under the auspices of the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was a significant indicator of the spirit which pervades the whole region of Greater East Asia at this most crucial juncture in the world's history. It proves that whatever may be the course of events in other parts of the world, East Asia at least stands united and determined to carry on its war without relaxation until victory shall crown its effort to secure its freedom and rightful destiny. It proved that whatever may be the exigencies of the moment in the military situation, there can be no change in the inflexible resolve of the peoples of East Asia to continue their struggle at any cost to attain the goal which they have set for themselves.

In making clear this high resolve, the rally supplemented and strengthened the accomplishments of the Conference of Ambassadors of the Greater East Asiatic Nations which was held last week. Composed of representatives of the Japanese, Manchoukuoan, Chinese, Thai, Burmese, Filipino, Indian, Indonesian, Annamese, and Mongol peoples, the rally was an impressive demonstration of the fact that the unity of purpose and cooperation in effort which were manifested in the meeting of the diplomats last week are not confined to official circles alone but are fully supported by the enthusiastic fervor of the masses of all the East Asiatic countries.

The resolute strength of the spirit manifest in this rally is well exemplified in the following three-point resolution which was adopted:

"(1) We pledge the general mobilization of all the peoples in East Asia for the prosecution of this war.

"(2) We pledge the creation of a New International Order and the realization of both the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations and the Joint Statement of the Greater East Asiatic Ambassadors' Conference.

"(3) We pledge to combat all elements in East Asia collaborating with the Anglo-American powers and thereby retarding the emancipation of East Asia."

The forceful sentiments embodied in this resolution arise from the fact that the peoples of East Asia well realize that victory is essential to the success of their ordained mission of emancipating and preserving the freedom of their part of the world. This is clearly revealed in the Declaration issued by the participants in the rally which pointed out that the enemy countries, through such machinations as their San Francisco Conference, are aiming at the perpetuation of their arbitrary rule over the world for their own exclusive profit, while in contrast the countries of Greater East Asia are striving for the construction of an international fraternity and brotherhood entirely free from all racial discriminations and other forms of inequalities and exploitation. Only under a world order of justice, equality, and mutual cooperation can the oppressed peoples of Asia find emancipation, and only under such a world order can that emancipation, once having been achieved, be permanently preserved.

Among the many observations which can be made about this rally, there are three points in particular which can be pointed out as especially setting off the ideals of the East Asiatic peoples from the designs of the enemy. First, as demonstrated by the rally itself, the ideal of the new international order envisaged by the peoples of East Asia springs spontaneously from among themselves and embodies the inherent wisdom of the ancient peoples of the East. It is based not only on the tried and tested principles of eternal justice and morality, but it reflects the spirit of kinship and harmony which have always prevailed among these peoples who are closely related in blood and culture. The plan of world organization proposed by the enemy, in contrast, is a mechanistic device for the base purpose of advancing the special interests of its promoters. It has no spontaneous popular backing of the masses, who indeed are divided by traditional jealousies and prejudices. It is based on no moral principle but only on expediency. Hence it must rely upon force exercised by the might of the great military Powers, for which indeed they are concretely making plans.

In the second place, designed for the purpose of clamping the control of a few great Powers on the rest of the world, the enemy plans make no practicable provisions for peaceful change. They place great emphasis on methods of restraining by force any nation which attempts to secure a change, but they make no provisions for methods whereby changes can be made expeditiously and peacefully. But in the very nature of things, the world cannot stand still. Circumstances change, and changes in the international relationships are inevitable. Yet, the enemy Powers, determined to maintain at all costs a world situation which is favorable to them, are trying to foist upon the world an organization which will freeze things as they are and impose military restraint upon any attempt at natural change. In contrast, the East Asiatic nations envisage an international society not bound by any strict and narrow legal forms nor coerced by military penalties or sanctions. They envisage a true brotherhood wherein the members, in a spirit of brotherly sympathy and understanding, will make mutual adjustments and accommodations as freely and flexibly as the circumstances of the moment necessitate. It will be a progressive and dynamic world order, and not a rigid, static, legal strait-jacket.

Finally, the nations of East Asia envisage the gradual and natural emergence of the new world order, first in the region of East Asia where the people are already ready to welcome it, and then through its extension by precept and example until the whole world voluntarily comes to embrace it for their own advantage. It is a natural regionalism which will grow into universalism through the power of its merit, and represents the natural process of all growth from the smaller to the greater. The plan of the enemy, on the other hand, being an artificial scheme to be imposed arbitrarily from above, strives at an impractical and unattainable theoretical universality to start with, and then makes a half-hearted concession to reality by allowing some provision for regional pacts and alliances. It is unworkable and impractical because it represents an illogical order of development.

Conscious of the overwhelming merits of their plan as contrasted with the iniquities of the enemy's designs, the peoples of East Asia demonstrated in the rally Wednesday that they are determined to see that their rightful ideal prevails. The way may yet be hard and the obstacles formidable, but knowing that the security of their homes and the freedom of their lives as well as the welfare of all the world depends upon it, the peoples of East Asia cannot and will not be deflected from their determination to fight through to eventual victory.

A Year Ago Today

May 6, 1944

Imperial Air Units raided the Nanyung airfield in Kwangtung Province.

* * *

The Chungking Military Committee announced that Japanese Forces were within 15 kilometers of Loyang.

* * *

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to the Soviet Union was confirmed.

* * *

Madame Soong Mei-ling's arrival in Moscow was announced in a broadcast from Sian.

ED STETTINIUS

U.S. Secretary of State Rose Rapidly

(The following article appeared in the December 11, 1944 issue of the American magazine Time.—Editor.)

I

Ed Stettinius was not exactly born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but he soon grew accustomed to using one. His father, a St. Louis orphan raised in a Jesuit school, made and lost a fortune as a boy plunger in Chicago's Wheat Pit. Stettinius Sr. was on his way back up—as an executive in a boiler factory—when Stettinius Jr. was born, Oct. 22, 1900, in a gaslit, greystone house along Chicago's famed Gold Coast.

By the time Ed Jr. was 15, his father was a big name in U.S. business as president of the Diamond Match Co. The House of Morgan put him in charge of the Allies' $3,000,000,000 war purchases in the U.S. Lord Northcliffe called the elder Stettinius "easily the ablest business organizer in the ranks of the Allies or the enemy." When the U.S. declared war on Germany, he became a $1-a-year aide to Elder Statesman Bernard Baruch.

At this time, young Ed had just emerged from Harstrom, a small Connecticut boarding school. His schoolmaster recommended him to the University of Virginia with qualifications: "Personal character—excellent, without a blemish. Seriousness of purpose—very good. Intellectual promise—fair."

Beside the University of Virginia's famed serpentine walls, Stettinius walked a straight path. He taught Sunday School in an Episcopal Church, became president of the campus Y.M.C.A. headed the undergraduate honor system. Other students sometimes journeyed up to the Ragged Mountains to fill Mason jars with moonshine. Ed Stettinius went there only to do missionary work among the hillbillies. And as he neither smoked or drank, fraternity brothers gave him a nickname: "Abstemious Stettinius." This was to distinguish him from an older brother (Big Stet), now dead, who was a more consistent hedonist, and known as "Continuous Stettinius."

His father thought Ed was taking evangelism too seriously, so he sent him abroad. His traveling companion was a philosophy instructor who has since become one of the University's legendary characters: William S. A. ("Billy") Pott, half Virginian, half Chinese. Billy Pott and Ed Stettinius bounced around Middle Europe in a second Fiat, stayed mostly at simple inns. The philosophical Mr Pott (now president of Elmira College, N.Y.) helped leaven his companion's seriousness. Yet Ed was not unpopular in college: he was holy, but not holier-than-thou; he was elected President of the University's exclusive society of hell-raisers, the IMPs.

The Rise

Scrawled now across his academic record are the shining words "Phi Beta Kappa," but he won this not during the indolent early '20s as a student, but in 1941, when he was made an honorary member. In almost four years of college, he was out for two terms—once for sickness, once to travel. In the end, Stettinius earned only six of the 60 necessary credits, and did not graduate. "Abstemious" had particular trouble in a course in Government. Passing was 75; his grades were 54 and 47. Said Virginia's President John Lloyd Newcomb: "He certainly wouldn't be allowed to stay here today with those atrocious grades."

With his hair already greying, he drove about Charlottesville in the archaic model T, a seedy overcoat and a pair of trousers with a hole in the seat, conscientously trying not to appear wealthy. And he helped several fellow students through college, without ever mentioning the fact to anyone. He did such a good job of rounding up jobs around town for needy students that his organizing ability and earnestness are still remembered. This brought him to the attention of a Virginia alumnus—John Lee Pratt, a vice president of General Motors (Stettinius Sr. was a G.M. director).

In 1924, Pratt started young Ed "at the bottom," in a 44-an-hour stockroom job in a G.M. subsidiary. Within two years Stettinius was wearing a white collar and the title of assistant to Mr. Pratt. In another five years, he was himself a vice president of General Motors, in charge of industrial and public relations.

In a rise which thus has more of Dale Carnegie than Horatio Alger in it, the next friend whom Ed Stettinius won and influenced was U.S. Steel's Myron C. Taylor, in 1933. U.S. Steel was rich, fat, sprawling and unwieldy. Taylor had three ambitions: to tighten its management, to increase its popularity with the public and to step out. He chose a triumvirate of youngsters to succeed him: Ben Fairless to handle sales and operations; Enders M. Voorhees to oversee finances; and Ed Stettinius to be "front man." Ed began as vice chairman of the finance committee in 1934; by 1938, at the bright age of 37, he followed Taylor as chairman of the board of giant U.S. Steel. He was now the industry's $100,000-a-year "wonder boy."

He lived well. He bought a Virginia estate in Culpeper County at an auction, without even warning his wife, who like his mother was a Richmond belle. She could hardly have objected when she saw the lovely Greek-porticoed house on a hill, and the 650 acres that overlook the Rapidan River. There Stettinius, as a "gentleman farmer," still keeps blooded Guernseys, and sells 1,500 turkeys a year. Amid the lindens, and old magnolias of "The Horse Shoe," he rides horseback and romps with his Dalmatian, Pepper (one of whose pups is owned by his friend George Catlett Marshall).

The place houses most of Stettinius' many collections: autographed photographs of his celebrated friends; scrapbooks, autographed volumes, and much of his extensive collection of old vehicles. But Stettinius is not wealthy; most of his income derives from his U.S. Steel days. His father left behind less worldly goods than Morgan partners are popularly presumed to possess.

The Stettinius era in U.S. Steel was a revolutionary period, although Stettinius himself played only a minor part in the revolution. One of his main contributions was to substitute stainless-steel, streamlining for the gas-jetted, Victorian corridors of the U.S. Steel headquarters at 71 Broadway. But Little Stet surprised oldtimers when he fought off a 1938 proposal that U.S. Steel cut wages to offset a drop in the price of steel. In a fireside chat, Franklin Roosevelt digressed to congratulate Big Steel on its "statesmanship." And Harry Hopkins, in his steady progress in U.S. society, had met and liked U.S. Steel's Ed Stettinius, had encouraged him to become a member of the Business Advisory Council, the New Deal's little group of "tame capitalists."

(To Be Concluded)

CHINA'S CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFTS

Asiatic Spirit of Benevolence Should Be Given True Appreciation in Great Work Ahead

By MASAJI INATA

II

In the third year of the republican regime, Yuan convened a national convention which adopted a new basic law by revising the special basic law and it was promulgated shortly afterward. Although the new basic law was also temporary in nature, it was radically different from the former basic law in principle. It endowed broad powers on the president and China came to have a system similar to the American presidential system instead of a cabinet system. In drafting this system, Dr. Osao Ariga of Japan and Dr. Frank J. Goodnow of the United States acted as advisers to Yuan Shih-kai, and thus played an important role at that period. Goodnow said of the new basic law substantially as follows:

"The new basic law is extensively, if not too greatly, based on the Japanese Constitution. However, the Japanese Constitution has stood the test of time. It enabled Japan to prevent foreign aggression, to concentrate powers in the center, to import Western civilization and to thwart autocracy. The Japanese Constitution also enjoys a high degree of flexibility under which the supervision of the Government can be made with the advance of the people's political faculty so that there will be no apprehension as to the despotism of the Government. Japan has such a constitutional system. Why does not China have one like that?"

Drafted in Three Days

Yuan Shih-kai, however, attempted to adopt an imperial system and this precipitated the third revolutionary outbreak in the midst of which he died of a broken heart. His death was followed by a period of internal strife between the military factions of North and South China but I shall omit its description. Mention, however, should be made of a futile attempt at drafting a constitution during this turbulent period. I refer to the so-called Tsao Kun Constitution named after General Tsao Kun who assumed the presidency by bribing the members of the national assembly. In order to camouflage the fact that they had been bribed, these members adopted a constitutional draft within a short space of three days. It was of the same nature as the Tientan Draft and advocated a federal system. Although it was officially promulgated, it never was put into operation. In the thirteenth year of the republican regime, another attempt was made to supplement the Tsao Kun Draft under the regency of Tuan Chi-jui, but it also proved a failure.

Lastly, I shall describe the constitutional draft made by the National Government in the 25th year of the republican regime. This was based on Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Doctrines and his idea of the Five-Power Constitution, both of which was advocated by him at the closing period of the Ching Dynasty when he led the revolutionary association. It is generally believed that as Sun received Western education his ideas were Western in nature, as shown by his Three People's principle. However, a deeper analysis will bring out his Oriental ideas beneath his apparently Occidental conceptions, showing that in his innermost soul lay an Oriental view of the world. For instance, although it is asserted that the doctrine of popular rights which is one of the three pillers of his political conceptions means government by the whole people and means the management of politics by the people. Sun makes a distinction between "rights" and "faculty" and declares that since the people have no political faculty, they should leave the administration of government to able experts. He thus distinguishes between the political rights possessed by the people and government rights or the right of administration.

Rejected Extreme Democracy

Thus, Sun Yat-sen reveals himself in favor of Oriental government by the wise and the virtuous, thereby rejecting the extreme form of democracy. Moreover, although he rejected despotism of the succeeding emperors of China, he revered the administration of China's ancient virtuous rulers "such as Yao, Shun, Wu, Tang, and Wen, all of whom regarded the State as a public property and loved their people and enhanced their welfare." Moreover, his reverence for China's traditions is shown by his advocacy of the civil service system in addition to the three branches of legislation, administration and judiciary in his Five-Power Constitution scheme. Concretely, Sun Yat-sen's plan favored the establishment of Five Yuan; it was provided that the Administrative Yuan be headed by the President to be elected by the direct voting of the people and the Legislative Yuan to be composed of the members of the national assembly, and also provided for the creation of a popular assembly for the revision of the constitution, dismissal of government officials and the initiative and referendum. But in his draft made in the 13th year of the republican regime, the position of the popular assembly was to be further strengthened so as to authorize it to exercise the administrative right of the central government and to be in charge of the election of its members. On this occasion he never mentioned the composition of the Administrative or Legislative Yuan. It should be noted that by this time his association with the Soviet Union was very close and naturally he was under the influence of the Soviet systems and institutions. The reorganization of the Kuomintang was also made and party government was adopted after the Soviet fashion during the periods of military administration and constitutional instruction until the period of constitutional government was attained. In the 20th year of the republican regime, a law relating to the period of constitutional tutelage was decided and thus the principle of party government was adopted and the Five-Yuan system established. This law even now is in effect and forms the foundation of the organic law of the National Government. The National Government created a commission consisting of Sun Ko, Wu Ching-neng and Chang Chih-pen, in the 22nd year for the purpose of drafting a constitution. The commission made two drafts which, however, were not adopted. The revised draft was finally adopted on May 5, the 25th year and was formally to have been sanctioned by the national assembly on the following year, but was postponed owing to the outbreak of the China Incident.

Sun's Injunction Clarified

Needless to state, its final draft is based on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Outline of State Foundation. The preamble to this draft says: "The Chinese national assembly under trust by the Chinese people hereby institutes this constitution in harmony with the injunction bequeathed by our Master Sun Yat-sen who founded the Chinese Republic; shall promulgate it throughout the nation and pledge itself to observe its provisions with fidelity." The foregoing preamble thus clarifies that the injunction of Sun Yat-sen, namely the Three People's Principles and his idea of Five-Power Constitution are the foundation of the Constitution. Article 1 declares: "The Chinese Republic shall be called the Three People's Principle Republic;" while Article 2 says: "The sovereignty of the Chinese Republic belongs to the nation as a whole." If appears that Article 1 has been modeled after Article 1 of the old Soviet Constitution. At the time of its drafting, opposition was made by some against inserting the Three People's Principle, declaring that the principle of a political party should not be made the basis of State polity. The national assembly which is to carry out State rights in place of the people is to be composed of delegates from all hsiens and cities and its position resembles the old Soviet assembly rather than the parliaments of other countries. Thus, the rights of the national assembly consist in the right of electing the President and the heads of the Legislative and Supervisory Yuan, the right of dismissing the heads of four yuans and their members, except the President and the heads of the Legislative and Supervisory Yuan, the right of initiating bills, the right of referendum and constitutional revision. The right of dismissing government officials and initiative and referendum seem to have been derived from the systems of American and Swiss States. However, it is clear that it is not a direct democratic system since it is to be carried out by a national body representing the people. The President and the Five Yaun are the main organ of government; the term of the President is for six years and his position and powers are considerably strong. The Administrative Yuan is the highest organ of executive power but in reality it is to be a kind of advisory body to the President. The parallel existence of the President and the Administrative Yuan was not found in Sun Yat-sen's plan. The members of the Administrative and Supervisory Yuan are to be chosen not by the direct election of the people but by the indirect election of the national assembly (or to be specific by the representatives of each province). The complexity of the Chinese constitutional draft also resembles that of the Wiemar Constitution. The influence of our Imperial Constitution is only seen in the technology and terminology in several respects. Taken on the whole, it is noteworthy that the Chinese Constitution contains very little democratic color. Another trait of the Chinese system is the provision of national economy based on democracy.

Adequate Study Necessary

The promulgation of the proposed Chinese Constitution will be made only after the establishment of general peace for China. It is doubtful whether or not the "5 constitutional draft" will be adopted in its original form or after revision. However, it is necessary that the Chinese should make an adequate study of constitutional problems at present. Some study has been already pushed and much criticism has been directed against its undemocratic elements. Proposals have been made to the effect that the organization and power of the national convention should be expanded so that it may become something like the Soviet Supreme Council or the parliaments of ordinary nations. I am of the opinion that the lack of democratic elements in the Chinese constitutional draft is not any defect but rather that it is in harmony with the real situation in China. However, it seems to be unwise to be restricted by the letter of the outline of the national foundation proposed by Sun Yat-sen in his last years, because of its over-eagerness to be faithful to the Three People's Principle and the principle of the 5-power constitutional government. There is much room for criticism for the complexity of the national convention, the President, the five Yuans. Although the importance of the Civil Service and Supervisory Yuan is obvious, their separate existence as Yuan making up a system of five yuan is open to serious doubt. As an Asiatic, I wish to express my ardent wish that the spiritual tradition of Asia should be upheld and the Asiatic spirit of benevolence should be given due appreciation in making the final division of the proposed constitution.

(End)

Always Something

"Well, old man," said a man to his friend, who had just inherited a fortune. "I reckon I ought to offer my congratulations, eh?"

"Oh, I don't know," the newly-rich sighed. "I suppose wealth has its points but it's sure to rob me of one thrill at least."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I'll never again experience the thrill of paying off the last instalment on something."

Patience Will Win

"Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things," said a passenger in a railway compartment.

"Nonsense, sir," said a fellow passenger. "Will patience and perseverance enable you to carry water in a sieve?"

"Certainly."

"I would like to know how."

"By waiting patiently for the water to freeze."

All Alike

"I'm sure you'll like Charles father," said the lovesick girl. "He's a fine young man."

"Has he any money?"

"Oh, dad . . . you men are all alike . . . so inquisitive. That's what Charles asked me about you."

Sorry

"You mean, Liza, your husband got concussion of the brain in the accident, not conclusion of the brain."

"No, suh! Ah means conclusion of de brain. He's daid."

'MOOD OF ANGER'

American Relations Grow From Bad to Worse With France

By ISAMU INOUYE

According to the American magazine Time, Franco-American relations today are characterized by a "mood of anger." Although one can not say for certain which of the two countries is the angrier, it seems that this "mood of anger" on the part of France began with the American landing on the coast of North Africa and that this mood became uglier with the "liberation" of France and even more ugly with the Algiers incident. Since then, both of these two countries have been pretty much of a headache to each other.

Some commentators blame this diplomatic clash between the United States and France to the clashing personalities of Roosevelt and De Gaulle. This may be one factor responsible for the present Franco-American relations but this is by no means the only factor responsible for the determination of the present diplomatic policies of these two countries. One French paper has rhetorically asked, "isn't old De Gaulle being a bit vain and a little bit sour?" and then proceeded to warn him by telling him "there is no doubt that France is still a great Power but that is all the more reason why she must not be too splenetic." Another French journal has pointed out that "it's all right to lose one's temper but this act in itself may be interpreted as a sign of weakness."

It appears from these criticisms of the French papers that some of the French people themselves are fed up with De Gaulle's tantrums. Some lower officials of the Quai d'Orsay have been heard saying that "the old General is a man who says No to everything and Yes to nothing," although some papers have, however, admitted that perhaps it was a little presumptuous for President Roosevelt to command "our great leader" to come to such and such a place for an interview.

The temperament of the American people toward France has undergone a change; perhaps they were influenced by the scowl on Roosevelts face. Said the New York Daily News which no foreigners seem to like: "Not even a thousand miles is too far for any one who wants to meet the President. America returned Lafayette's debt in the last world war and in the present war it is a fact that the American troops made up 75 per cent of the anti-Axis forces which took part in the liberation of France." Remarked the American magazine Time: "The American State Department seems to be of the opinion that France has contributed nothing in the present war and that she no longer possesses her prewar power and prestige, although it seems to be willing to extend a little aid to her in order to aid in her revival."

Times Criticizes U.S.

The editorial of the London Times which appeared on February 22 is interesting. In its editorial entitled "France, a Great Power" it asked De Gaulle if it was not his duty and a matter of courtesy to the leader of one of the world's greatest Powers for him to have made a humble pilgrimage to Algiers to meet President Roosevelt. At the same time, this editorial, reflecting the British policy of trying to keep France and the United States from getting too intimate, took this occasion to give a sermon to the United States. It pointed out that although after the Quebec Conference the Big Three had decided to recognize the Provisional Government of France the Big Three did so separately instead of simultaneously and that this action belied the narrow-mindedness of the Big Three. It went on to add that it was a wise policy sincerely to recognize France as a great Power, to extend her real aid instead of a mere token assistance. As far as Britain is concerned, the London Times opined, it was to her interest to assist France to get on her feet as early as possible. For France to become a great Power is not for the glory of the French people alone but for all humanity, the London Times averred.

Another editorial that deserves attention in this connection is the leader of the Economist which appeared on February 2. Taking up pretty much the same line of argument as the London Times and belieing as well Britain's attempt to keep France and America at odds, it said: "That De Gaulle refused flatly the invitation of President Roosevelt was unfortunate. It is difficult to understand what France could have gained by this action. Of course, it is not difficult to see the reasons which motivated France's action. Roosevelt, by delaying the American recognition of the Provisional Government of France, prevented France from taking her proper part in international affairs. The recent action of refusing to invite France to the Yalta Conference is probably a responsibility of the United States. As far as Britain was concerned, she was in favor of French participation at Yalta and there is no indication that the Soviet Union positively opposed the participation of France in the Crimea Conference either."

Basic Reasons Given

On the other hand, there are more basic reasons for this "mood of anger" existing in the relationship of France and the United States. The American refusal to permit France to take part in the Yalta deliberations is one of them. Other reasons are the invasion by the United States into North Africa, the Franco-American differences over the Dumbarton Oaks plan, their differences over the question of the disposal of French overseas possessions as well as the question of American Lend-Lease aid to France. In this article, I will confine myself to the discussion of the Franco-American differences over the disposition of French colonies since I have discussed the other Franco-American disagreements in past articles.

On April 27 in the French Consultative Assembly, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, during the course of his speech on the San Francisco Conference, declared that there was a whispering campaign going on in certain quarters against France's colonial efforts and that some foreign paper has presented a presumptuous plan which France cannot pass unnoticed. He then emphasized that it is France's determination not to give up French sovereignty over her possessions. According to a Reuter's dispatch from Washington, it is the United States' intention to divide Africa into four parts to be ruled by an international commission and the Pacific into three parts, also to be controlled by an international commission. But in both of these cases, it will be noticed that France is the one which will be asked to make the greatest sacrifices. To oppose this scheme, the French Government, after much wishy-washy deliberation at its Cabinet meeting on March 23, decided to set up a Federal Union of France by promising to grant a Constitution to French Indo-China and on March 29 extended French citizenship to the inhabitants of the French island possessions in the Pacific, all with the purpose of frustrating the American designs in the Pacific.

Ridicules French Efforts

The American magazine Time in its issue of February 26 ridiculed these attempts of the French Government in the following words: "At the special emergency session of the French Government, De Gaulle and his Cabinet Ministers decided to build Dakar into a powerful army, navy and air base. But it should be plain to the French people that President Roosevelt has pointed out time and again that Dakar is a front-line operational outpost in America's defense plan. Some days later, De Gaulle suddenly for unknown reasons dropped in at the Geographical Institute where a beautiful Annamese girl handed him a bouquet of flowers. No sooner than he received this bouquet that he made a speech in which he stated that it was one of France's major objectives to see the political, economic, social and cultural development of French Indo-China. This, in fact, was an intimation to the Big Three by the Big Fourth that France reserves all right to her colonial possessions in the Far East. French Indo-China is a country which is larger than France itself and, of all the French colonies, is the richest since it produces rice, rubber, tin and lead in great quantities. Roosevelt's private emissary, Harry Hopkins, dropped in at Paris on his way to Yalta where he suggested to Georges Bidault that there should be an internationalization of the French bases. To this Bidault's answer, was simply this: "The United Nations may be using French bases now in their operation but their future disposal is entirely a question for the French and French colonial authorities themselves to decide. If there is to be any internationalization of bases, this ought to be mutual. The United States should first of all also agree to the internationalization of Pearl Harbor."

This Time's article reveals clearly the Franco-American disagreement over French territories. That De Gaulle is fuming over the ambitions of the United States, there is no doubt; but the United States has not made any public announcement of her aspirations. It is fun, to say the least, to watch the antics of De Gaulle. "After Strasbourg, Saigon"—that was the slogan of the French authorities, but the fact of the matter is that France hasn't got the arms to carry on her war in the Far East. She must rely on the United States for military weapons. Although France may become restless over the demonstrations of the United States fleet off French Indo-China, the pity of it all is that France has no means to resist the ambition of the United States. She may talk about forming an army of volunteers and a nurses' corps to be sent to French Indo-China, but the question is how is De Gaulle going to send them there. Surely not by walking. Indeed, by losing his temper, De Gaulle has revealed graphically the weakness and the tragic position of France more than anything else.